

train. Remain at home. The Kansas question must be settled by the election. The signature of Slavery will come to Kansas. Missouri will go on prospering and to prosper.

TO THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS.
Having thus discharged the duty assigned to me, I now call upon all the people of Kansas to go to the polls on the day of election, in favor of the Constitution, and deposit their ballots for candidates of their choice. Whatever may be the result of the election, we believe our cause will be strengthened by such a course. Very respectfully,

J. H. LANE, and Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1857.

The office of the *National Era* is removed to the newly-erected "Republican Building," corner of Indiana Avenue and Second Street.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

Having been absent from our post so long, we are scarcely familiar with the peculiar features of the political campaign now in progress in several leading States. In Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, the Republican movement is so complicated and embarrassed by Know-Nothingism, that we feel at liberty to do little more than record events, leaving to those more immediately interested the task of commenting upon them. In Ohio, we see our way more clearly.

Whatever may have been the combination at that State which first overthrew the Slave Democracy, the element that now organizes, shapes, and controls it is Republicanism. The Republican Party of Ohio is the Party of Freedoms and Progress, and finds its representative and candidate in SALMON P. CHAPIN.

Chapin's position is regard to the Rights of Men, without respect of race, country, or religion, has been too long known and steadfastly maintained, without compromises or mystification, to be misunderstood. Of his uprightness, wisdom, and solid statesmanship, there is and can be no question; and of his re-election there can be no doubt, if all who desire that event will take the requisite measures to secure it. But, there must be no apology, no false security, no running off upon subordinate issues. The Republican Party in Ohio cannot afford to lose a single voter. In Maine, it was so confident of success, that thousands who had been drawn out at the Presidential election, this fall staid at home, leaving the victory to be won by their more zealous associates. The result was, not a defeat—that could not be apprehended, as was the ascendancy of the Party—but, a greatly reduced majority, furnishing the Slave Democracy with incentives to renew effort in other States. The Republican Party in Ohio cannot afford to lose one of its last year's voters. Let no self-indulgent Republican imagine, that after all, his vote will not be needed. In order to elect the Party in power in the seat of the General Government, it always holds the balance.

But, there is one paragraph in this document, which may reasonably excite surprise. It announces opinions which he never before professed—doctrines which his Northern supporters not only dared not contest, but foully contradicted to repudiate. Referring to the period of the passage of the Nebraska act, he says:

"Slavery existed at that period, and still exists, in Kansas, under the Constitution of the United States. That point has been fully settled by the best tribunals known to our laws. How it could ever have been seriously doubted, is a mystery. If a confederacy of sovereign States acquire a new Territory, they are at liberty to make it a slave or a free state; but one set of the partners have no right to exclude the other from its enjoyment, by prohibiting their taking from it what it was destined to receive."

Thus far, the author of the *Postmaster*, the Collector, the Marshal, the Doctor, the Merchant, all the office-holders or office-seekers, an army of organized file leaders; to say nothing of the Federal patronage, always potential. Republicanism must know, that whenever they are holding among them, there will be no laggards among their opponents.

Then as to the issue—after all, it is a National one. This fact invests the struggle with its real importance. What is this issue? The President himself shall define it. In his letter to Professor Silliman, referring to the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, he says:

"Slavery existed at that period, and still exists, in Kansas, under the Constitution of the United States. That point has been at least fully settled by the best tribunals known to our laws. How it could ever have been seriously doubted, is a mystery. If a confederation of sovereign States acquire a new Territory, they are at liberty to make it a slave or a free state; but one set of the partners have no right to exclude the other from its enjoyment, by prohibiting their taking from it what it was destined to receive."

No President of the United States has ever given utterance to doctrines so monstrous as these. Recollect, it was the opinion of Henry Clay, Thomas H. Benton, Daniel Webster, Gen. Cass, Douglass, and the most distinguished leaders of the Whig and Democratic parties, that the Constitution of the United States did not recognize any right to slavery in the Territories, but that it did, in every case, give the right to hold slaves.

The fate of the insurgents is already sealed. We may read it in the tone of the English press. With few exceptions, the English journals call for a terrible punishment to be inflicted upon the rebels. Even Mr. Mail, of the *New-York Tribune*, a man holding peaceful sentiments, made a speech recently upon the subject of the rebellion, in which he said:

"I am told that the rebels have been defeated by the English, and that they are to be punished with the greatest severity."

The Constitution recognises and treats slaves as property.

Slavery existed in Kansas, under the Constitution of the United States, when the Kansas-Nebraska act was passed.

Neither the People of a Territory, nor its Legislature, so long as it shall remain a Territory, has the right to interdict Slavery.

This point, or rather these points, have been "finally settled by the highest tribunal known to our laws."

We ask any candid Democrat in Ohio, had Mr. Buchanan proclaimed these views before the election, could he have been elected? Nay—he had been known to entertain such doctrines, would he have received the nomination at Cincinnati? You suppose you were securing a Popular-Sovereignty candidate, and lo! you helped to elect a Calumn Propagandist. To-day, if Mr. Buchanan's dogmas in true, Slavey exists in every Territory of the Union in virtue of the Constitution, under its guarantees—in Oregon, in Washington, in Nebraska, in Kansas, and New Mexico, in Utah, and exists in all beyond the power of Congress, or Territorial Legislature. To them, and to those above them, this question belongs, free from all foreign interference.

Such sentiments were not broached by Mr. Buchanan during the Presidential canvass, Opinions precisely the reverse were maintained by his Northern and Western supporters. It was held by these generally that Slavery did not exist in Kansas, and could not exist, or in any Territory of the United States, except by positive law. They insisted that the People of a Territory, through their Territorial Legislature, could prohibit Slavery, and that this doctrine was the true foundation of Freedom in the Territories. And no line could be drawn from Mr. Buchanan, holding the contrary opinion. No, he told them it was a mystery to him how the contrary opinion could ever have been denied. Now, we learn from his letter, he always believed that Slavery existed in all the Territories, to the intent to interdict Slavery.

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This is not all. The Kansas Question is still undecided to a great extent, it can be affected by your votes. In violation of the rights of the long-fide residents of Kansas, a spirit of Legislatism was imposed upon them. Mr. Ba-

chanan recognises it, and sustains its acts. In that of one of them, a Convention has met to form a State Constitution. The Pro-Slavery party is supreme, and the result will be a slaveholding Constitution, adverse to the view of a great majority of the real voters, who, however, will be denied the right to vote in the new Congress, and deposit their ballots for candidates of their choice. Whatever may be the result of the election, we believe our cause will be strengthened by such a course. Very respectfully,

J. H. LANE, and Committee.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The financial panic of New York and other Northern cities has had its effect in a modified degree upon Washington, causing a heavy run upon all the banking institutions, and a suspension of one or two hours. Of the Bank of Commerce, the *Star* remarks:

"In the mean time, we hear, its proprietors have taken steps to extricate it from a noose, at once, by calling in their debts to the amount of all the checks and drafts which they have so far dishonored for the time being. They of course continue to cash their issues on demand. The partners of the Bank of Commerce are now known to be among the wealthiest persons in this region, and having determined at once to obtain all the actual money that may be necessary to pay off every demand that can be brought against them, it is believed, the public of this District will see that their embarrasment can be of but short duration."

We learn from the Philadelphia *North American*, that "as late as the 7th of August, at which time the Bank was spoken of as one, our Minister to China had been recalled, and had had a pleasant and prosperous voyage. At the rate the vessel was going, and making due allowances for stoppage to coal, it was probable the Minnesota would be in the Chinese waters about the 1st of November, at which time negotiations will most likely have resolved a proper point for American co-operation. Mr. Reed expressed the highest satisfaction with Capt. DuPont and all the officers of the ship."

Official advice has been received from Commander Foote, of the sloop of war *Poole*, dated at Massan River, Siam, June 16. On arriving, he proceeded in the King's steamer to Bankok, with Consul Bradley, the bearer of the treaty concluded between the United States and Siam. During their stay, they were presented to the two Kings of the country, and received with marked consideration by all the members of the Court. The second King visited the Plymouth—the first instance of a King of Siam going on board of a foreign vessel.

The Kings sent a present of lamp oil, rice, sugar, dried fish, and fruit, to the ship, for which payment was positively declined. Commander Foote is of the opinion that the treatise between Siam and Great Britain, France, and the United States, are rapidly developing the resources of that country. Several vessels were leaving for the United States, with sugar, the chief staple of the country.

Of the sixty millions of domestic specie exported during the year ending the 30th of June, thirty-one millions and nearly a third was bullion. And of the upward of twelve million and a half of specie imported, little less than half a million was bullion. The above statement makes more specific the official table recently published.

William R. Calhoun, of South Carolina, has been appointed Secretary of the Legation at Paris, in place of O. Jennings Wise, of Virginia, resigned.

Associate Justice Curis has been officially notified of the acceptance of his resignation to a seat in the Supreme Court of the United States. The President, through the Attorney General, thanks him for postponing the date for it to take effect, until the first of October.

The United States practice-ships Plymouth was at Lisbon on the 18th of August. The ordnance practice was continued during the voyage. There was in port a large Dutch vessel, which had on board a number of men who had passed the first stage of service in small vessels.

ELECTIONEERING.—The *Daily News* of New York, and the Administration organ in that great city, call upon the supporters of the Administration party to make their contributions to the State election-fund. The *Star* says:

"How much better would it be for all parties, if the modern system of electioneering, requiring the expenditure of large sums of money, were done away with. What becomes of the money collected over the country, for what purposes? Some of it goes legitimately for printing and the use of teams on election day; the rest for the most part to the keepers of grayhounds, and to the operators of the racing-track, the occasion, or who profits best to be able to influence the votes of rowdy cut-throats, or others equally unfit to exercise the right of suffrage intelligently and conscientiously."

In Virginia, the cost of electioneering, in one of the states for any such purpose is entirely unknown. One consequence of that state of things is evident, in the universally-admitted fact, that the odor of corruption in certain legislatures has never been so strong, itself, directly indicating to the minds of one hundred, if not more, men in a seat in Congress from either of these States. When candidates for office are expected to buy votes, even indirectly, with their political influence, that they soon come to see no wrong in buying nominations; nor any in selling their official integrity, now and then, after election."

These remarks are just, and deserve praise among all honorable men. But were it not for the "rowdy ruffians" and the "grog shop," we imagine the Administration victories in certain Northern States would be nowhere. How would his Honor Fernando Wood contrive to gain a majority of the votes of the citizens of New York, were the use of these all-powerful weapons prohibited?

As to the *Star's* statements respecting Virginia and the other slave States, we are sceptical—the use of money in elections must be known in the South; though the fact that the Slavery interest overrides all others, and renders the success of the Administration party almost certain, must in a measure do away with that closeness of political competition which is so provocative of bribery and corruption among political politicians."

A Kansas correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* writes as follows of the character of the Constitutional Convention:

"I have no hesitation in saying that an overwhelming majority of the Convention about to assemble are in favor of a positive slave clause, and no reference, unless some new scheme can be sprung, different from any now known, will be made to the South to induce her to back the Constitution. I am requested to repeat that this most of us deem undesirable, and I think it will not be persisted in. After a formal introduction, these men will fall back upon their old tactics, and again engage in a struggle, and will be compelled to an additional cost."

It is no use to dispute the fact, that the personalities placed in his hands by the Administration, to accomplish its purpose, have, to a considerable extent, succeeded; and so far as our friends most reliable information is received, and the fear of public odium is all that will prevent an open avowal.

Whittier, who retired from Washington with a fat office, advocates the policy of the South, and has been instrumental in causing a greater loss than it has been since Waller's crusade against us—thanks to the many, many course of the Southern press, which have had their cords in the Convention, the support of the South, and the like, believe, endow them with sufficient courage to do so."

The New Boston Magazine.

It is a remarkable feature of this magazine that it will appear on the first of every month, under the title of *The Atlantic Monthly*. The name of the editor has not been made public; but it is understood that Mr. Phillips, the senior member of the firm of Phillips & Co., who is to publish the magazine, will assume a position on the leading political questions of the day."

Another Charge of Murder at Sea.

The Liverpool *Mercury* of Sept. 5 says that the *Wessex*, a 100-ton sloop, of Newlyn, owned by Captain John Ingles, from Falmouth, has been cast adrift, with a crew of six, and has been lost, with the request that he would deliver it to Mrs. Horson, should he fortunately be saved. Mr. Payne reached this city yesterday from Norfolk, with the watch in his possession, and the crew of the captain will be faithfully rewarded.

It is understood that the magazine will assume a decided position on the leading political questions of the day."

Incidents.

As Theodore Payne Esq., of San Francisco, was leaving the steamer to go to the harque bus, he was stopped by a man, who said, "I give you my much satisfaction to assure you that our cause is stronger just now than it has been since Waller's crusade against us—thanks to the many, many course of the Southern press, which have had their cords in the Convention, the support of the South, and the like, believe, endow them with sufficient courage to do so."

California.—The Settlers' Convention of California, composed of a large class of influential men, has nominated Edward Stanly, the Republican candidate, for Governor. The Administration party is somewhat weakened by the bitter state of feeling between the Borderick and Gwin factions, and there is some chance of Stanly's election.

Mrs. Mowatt Ritchie has a new work in press, go as "Grace Greenwood." Mrs. Lippincott.

LOSS OF THE "CENTRAL AMERICA."

149 Saved—477 Lost.

The startling intelligence, announced by telegram, that the California steamer "Central America," which left Havana for New York on the 8th inst., with some \$2,000,000 in specie, will be a sequel to his history of Col. Edmund. The two sons of that character will figure in the new story—as a loyalist and the other as a pirate. The two sons of Col. Edmund, it is said, have been born up by Cooper, in one of his stories. The book cannot fail to be intensely interesting in this country, if it proves a graphic sketch of the horrors of civil war in America, so heavily felt in those States which were so unfortunate as to be divided upon the question of Independence.

Advances have also been received, "that an eminent author, who has been working upon a history of the Central America, will be a sequel to his history of Col. Edmund."

The Gold Smuggler.—Andrew Jackson, the gold smugger, by will, to his heirs, citizen of New York. After a long dispute as to who was to receive the property, the box, Major Dyckman, of New York, was declared, by a vote of the Common Council of the city, as worthy of it, as it was heretofore.

The Saxon, with the box, was given to the steamer *Hannibal*, which had rescued a large number of sailors on board, had founded at sea, created an immense sensation wherever it was read.

We publish below the particulars of the disastrous catastrophe. The *Hannibal* arrived at Norfolk on the 16th, bringing forty-nine of the passengers, which she had rescued from pieces of the wrecks of the ill-fated steamer.

The *Saxon* had been on her way to the Faroe Islands, when she had in possession a case with gold quartz. At the suggestion of a friend, he cut the head off, and threw the stick into the water. He brought it safely, and exhibited it at Barnum's yesterday. It is valued at \$50.

Mr. Van Hagen, one of the lost, handed his watch to his wife and told her to keep it as a memento if he were not recovered.

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Mr. W. H. Adams, mentioned in the list of passengers, was a son of Dr. David Wilton, a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Mr. W. L. Moore, of Philadelphia, George W. Look, of Maine; and Adolph Friedricks, of New York, were among the survivors.

Mr. H. C. Chapman, of Boston, and Captain Marsh, of Portland, Maine, also picked up the crew of the crow and woman and children to the number of 100, so that the whole number known so far to have saved is as follows: On board the *Hannibal*, 100; on the *Maria*, 49; on the *Saxon*, 149.

There were on board the unfortunate steamer.

Spirits on the Steamer.

We learn that the freight list, as reported at Aspinwall, was \$1,250,000, and it is supposed that there were some \$200,000 additional in the hands of passengers, making a total sum of \$1,500,000.

The Loss of the *Norfolk*.

The Philadelphia paper contains some particulars of the loss of the steamer *Norfolk*, Captain Kelly, on her passage from that port to Norfolk and Richmond, with 26 passengers, a party of 21 sailors, and a crew of 100, who was lost in the wreck.

Mr. Thomas Frazel, his owner, and his wife and two children, Mrs. Frazel, and a son, were among the passengers.

The *Norfolk* left Philadelphia on Saturday morning, September 12, and encountered a heavy gale from E. S. E., on Sunday evening, which continued to increase in violence during the night.

Mr. Frazel, a young engineer, and his wife, spanker, and fore-sailor, and, to lighten his load, a large portion of the cargo was thrown overboard.

Her head was then turned toward the west, and with great difficulty, he was able to save the lives of the crew on board; but the boat broke off, and she was left a helpless wreck in a violent gale and heavy sea, and, on Monday morning, broke into pieces, then about ten o'clock, and some fragments were cast ashore.

On Tuesday morning, the boat was again cast ashore, having failed to save the lives of the crew, who had been washed down and was lost entirely from view.

A large portion of the small boat in the sea was cast up, and N. N. W. wind about nine hours, they were fallen in, with 24, at 3 P.M.

On Thursday the wind was a complete hurricane, and the sea ran very high. Friday, the storm raged with unabated fury, and at eleven o'clock, Capt. Howes, from the steamer *Albion*, bound to Boston, who succeeded in saving the crew, and was afterward picked up by the steamer *Charleston*, from Baltimore.

On Saturday the wind had completely given way, and the sun shone brightly, though the sea was still high, and the waves were still breaking.

On Sunday morning, the boat was again cast ashore, and some fragments were cast ashore.

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One man swam to the harque Ellen with twenty pounds of gold dust around his person. He was saved with his treasure. It is valued at \$5,000.

Mrs. Birch, wife of the minister, had a beautiful harque bird which she left in a cage in her study, and which was taken by the steamer. It was brought to safety, and placed in her bosom, it brought it safe to the brig. Her husband secured jewelry of great value about his own person.

The *Star* writes: "The *Central America* has assembled a large force on the northern frontier."

"We have also been favored with a translation of the latest proclamation of the Provisional Government of the United States, directed to the inhabitants of the states of the Union, and to all citizens of the United States, and to all persons within the dominions of the United States, to prohibit the sale of slaves, and to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States."

"We have also been informed that the *Central America* has been formed by the revolutionists towards forming a new Government of their own."

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claimed for Mr. Parker. This will give him \$23,000 over Gov. Gardner, whose vote was made up of the 18,266 Fillmore votes of last year, 26,000 Fremont Americans, and enough Democrats to make up the 50,000 conceded to him.

Mrs. La Verte, of Mobile, has a lively gossiping notice of the English celebrities, in her new book. The great Tupper she found "a bold, stout, hardy, honest, and manly man."

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